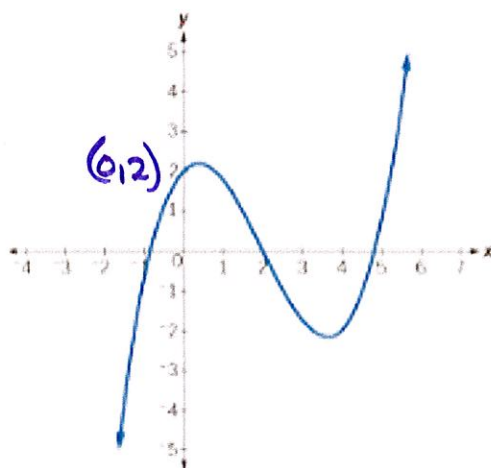


Name: Solutions

Directions: Write an equation for each polynomial function shown below

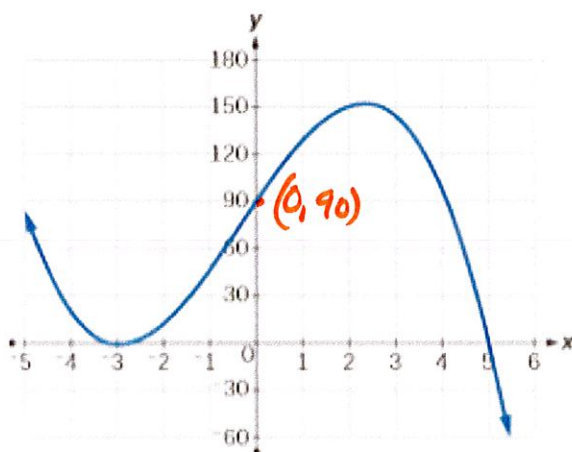
1.

Assume the  
x-intercepts  
are  $x = -1$ ,  
 $x = 2$ ,  $x = 5$



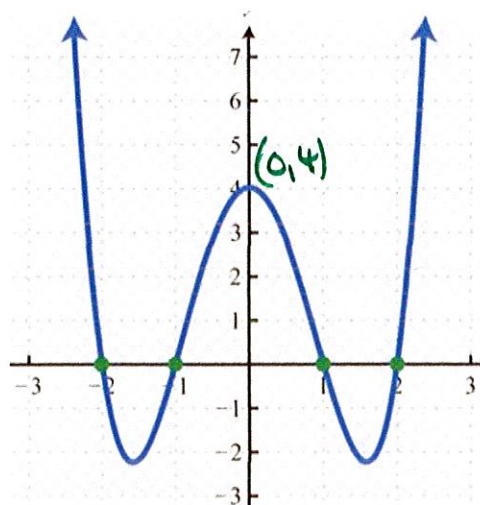
$$\begin{aligned} y &= a(x+1)(x-2)(x-5) \\ 2 &= a(0+1)(0-2)(0-5) \\ 2 &= a(1)(-2)(-5) \\ 2 &= a(10) \\ \frac{2}{10} &= a \\ \frac{1}{5} &= a \\ y &= \frac{1}{5}(x+1)(x-2)(x-5) \end{aligned}$$

2.



$$\begin{aligned} y &= a(x+3)^2(x-5) \\ 90 &= a(0+3)^2(0-5) \\ 90 &= a(9)(-5) \\ 90 &= a(-45) \\ -2 &= a \\ y &= -2(x+3)^2(x-5) \end{aligned}$$

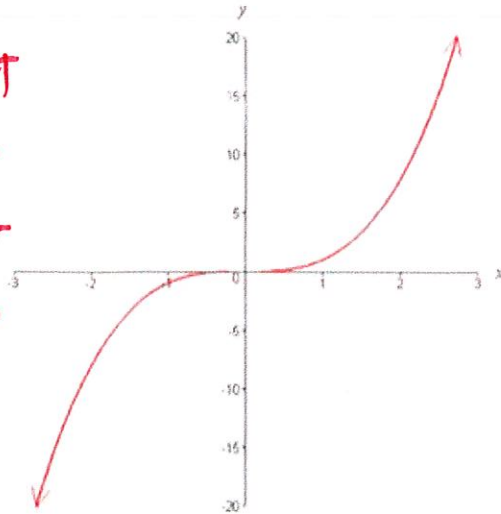
3.



$$\begin{aligned} y &= a(x+2)(x+1)(x-1)(x-2) \\ 4 &= a(0+2)(0+1)(0-1)(0-2) \\ 4 &= a(2)(1)(-1)(-2) \\ 4 &= a(4) \\ \frac{4}{4} &= a \\ 1 &= a \\ y &= (x+2)(x+1)(x-1)(x-2) \end{aligned}$$

4.

We do not know an additional point other than the x-intercept

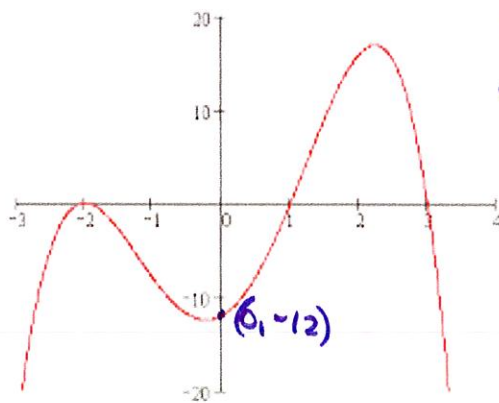


$$y = a(x-0)^3$$

$$y = ax^3$$

We do not know the value of "a"

5.



$$y = a(x+2)^2(x-1)(x-3)$$

$$-12 = a(0+2)^2(0-1)(0-3)$$

$$-12 = a(2)^2(-1)(-3)$$

$$-12 = 12a$$

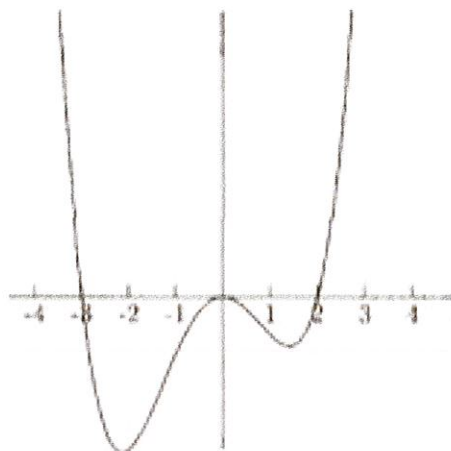
$$-\frac{12}{12} = a$$

$$-1 = a$$

$$y = -(x+2)^2(x-1)(x-3)$$

6.

We do not know an additional point other than the x-intercepts



$$y = a(x+3)(x-0)^2(x-2)$$

$$y = a(x^2)(x+3)(x-2)$$

$$y = ax^2(x+3)(x-2)$$

We do not know the value of "a"